

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION**

Elizabeth A. Lassiter,	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	CASE NO. 5:21-cv-1196
	§	
v.	§	
	§	
Equifax Information Services, LLC; Bank	§	
of America, National Association;	§	
Discover Bank; Capital One Bank (USA),	§	
National Association; and DOES 1	§	
through 100 inclusive,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	

COMES NOW Plaintiff **ELIZABETH A. LASSITER** (“Plaintiff”), an individual, based on information and belief, to allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This case arises under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681s-2(b), 1681e(b), 1681i(a)(2)(A), 1681i(a)(4), and 1681i(a)(5)(A). Plaintiff seeks redress for the unlawful and deceptive practices committed by the Defendants in connection with their inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete reporting of Plaintiff’s debt.

2. Defendant Bank of America, National Association (“Bank of America”) is not reporting Plaintiff’s account accurately since it was discharged in bankruptcy.

3. Defendant Discover Bank (“Discover”) is not reporting Plaintiff’s account accurately since it was discharged in bankruptcy.

4. Defendant Capital One Bank (USA), National Association (“Capital One”) is not reporting Plaintiff’s account accurately as settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied.

5. The United States Congress has found the banking system is dependent upon fair and accurate credit reporting. Inaccurate credit reports directly impair the efficiency of the banking system and unfair credit reporting methods undermine the public confidence that is essential to the continued functioning of the banking system.

6. A pervasive and fundamental misunderstanding presently thrives in the United States regarding the long-term impact that filing a consumer bankruptcy has on the consumer's creditworthiness. Specifically, consumers tend to believe that since a bankruptcy can be reported on their credit report for ten (10) years, their creditworthiness will be ruined for the same length of time. This is not true.

7. The *majority* of consumer debtors file a consumer bankruptcy to *raise* their FICO Score and remedy their poor creditworthiness.

8. In fact, it is possible for consumer debtors to obtain a 700 FICO Score as soon as twelve (12) months from filing a consumer bankruptcy (Chapter 7 or Chapter 13).

9. Creditors and lending institutions are aware of the misconception that filing a consumer bankruptcy destroys the consumer's creditworthiness of ten (10) years; however, to perpetrate this bankruptcy myth, creditors intentionally and routinely ignore both industry standards and FCRA requirements for accurately reporting bankruptcies, as well as the debts included in those bankruptcies, to keep consumers' credit scores low and their interest rates high.

10. Creditors know that deviating from recognized credit reporting standards and FCRA requirements will make it difficult for consumers to raise their credit scores and improve their creditworthiness.

11. This was not the intent of Congress when it enacted the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

12. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations in each and every paragraph above by reference as if fully stated herein.

13. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, 1367, and 15 U.S.C. § 1681.

14. This venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1).

15. Plaintiff alleges that, for purposes of establishing residency under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1), each of the named Defendants conducts sufficient business within the forum state and this Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c)(2) and 1391(d).

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

16. Plaintiff alleges that her Bank of America account was included in her Chapter 7 bankruptcy filing in that the debt occurred pre-petition and was subsequently discharged and fully satisfied. Despite the fact the account was discharged and fully satisfied, Bank of America is reporting the account with an “At least 120 days or more than four payments past due” current payment status, which is patently incorrect and misleading.

17. Plaintiff alleges that it is patently incorrect and misleading for a debt which was discharged and fully satisfied to be reported on a credit report with a payment status of “At least 120 days or more than four payments past due” as this reflects the debt is still owed and collectible.

18. Plaintiff alleges that her Discover account was included in her Chapter 7 bankruptcy filing in that the debt occurred pre-petition and was subsequently discharged and fully satisfied. Despite the fact the account was discharged and fully satisfied, Discover is reporting the account with a “Charge-off” current payment status, which is patently incorrect and misleading.

19. Plaintiff alleges that it is patently incorrect and misleading for a debt which was discharged and fully satisfied to be reported on a credit report with a payment status of “Charge-off” as this reflects the debt is still owed and collectible.

20. Plaintiff alleges that her Capital One account was settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied in or about November of 2019, and thus was not included in or discharged in her subsequent bankruptcy filed in December of 2020.

21. Plaintiff alleges that it is patently incorrect and misleading for a debt which was settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied prior to bankruptcy to be reported on a credit report with a payment status of “Included in bankruptcy” and a comment reflecting Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

22. Plaintiff alleges that each and every Defendant is familiar with FCRA requirements and subscribes thereto.

23. Plaintiff alleges that each and every Defendant understands that deviation from the FCRA requirements or credit reporting industry standards can, and often does, result in the denial of credit, higher interest rates, and prompts a negative inference that would not be drawn if the data were reported in accordance with the recognized standards.

24. Plaintiff alleges that all of Defendants’ actions alleged herein were committed knowingly, intentionally, and in reckless disregard of the unambiguous meaning of the FCRA,

regulatory guidelines on accurate reporting, and credit reporting industry standards to purposefully undermine Plaintiff's ability to repair her Credit Score.

25. In the alternative, Plaintiff alleges that each and every Defendants' actions were the result of negligent policies, procedures, and an objectively unreasonable interpretation of the FCRA, all which inevitably led to inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete credit reporting.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

26. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations in each and every paragraph above by reference as if fully stated herein.

A. FICO, Inc.

27. FICO is a leading analytics software company with its principal headquarters in San Jose, California. FICO has over 130 patents related to their analytics and decision management technology and regularly uses mathematical algorithms to predict consumer behavior, including credit risk.

28. The FICO Score has become the standard measure of consumer credit risk in the United States and is used in ninety percent (90%) of lending decisions.¹

29. A FICO Score consists of a three-digit number summarizing a consumer's credit risk or likelihood to repay a loan. FICO periodically updates its scoring models resulting in multiple FICO Score versions.

30. Base FICO Scores range from 300 to 850, while industry specific FICO Scores range from 250-900. A higher FICO Score demonstrates lower credit risk or less likelihood of default.

31. Different lenders use different versions of FICO Scores when evaluating a consumer's creditworthiness.

32. There are twenty-eight (28) FICO Scores that are commonly used by lenders.

33. A consumer's FICO Score is calculated based solely on information in consumer credit reports maintained at credit reporting agencies ("CRAs").

34. The three largest CRAs are Experian Information Solutions, Inc. ("Experian"); Equifax Information Services, LLC ("Equifax"); and TransUnion, LLC ("TransUnion").

¹ While there are other credit scoring models, it is well established that FICO Score is by far the most widely used by lenders, employers, insurance companies, and lessors. See <https://www.myfico.com> (a website created and operated by Fair Isaac Corporation ("FICO"), "the company that invented the FICO credit score").

35. FICO does not control what information is provided on a consumer's credit report. Instead, the scoring models, or algorithms, are based on the premise that the information provided by the CRAs is accurate and complies with both the FCRA requirements and credit reporting industry standards.

36. There are five (5) key factors that a FICO Score considers: (1) payment history; (2) amount of debt; (3) length of credit history; (4) new credit; and (5) credit mix.

37. Each of the five (5) factors is weighted differently by FICO.

38. In other words, thirty-five percent (35%) of a consumer's FICO Score relates to payment history, thirty percent (30%) relates to the amount of debt, fifteen percent (15%) relates to the length of credit history, ten percent (10%) relates to new credit, and the final ten percent (10%) relates to a consumer's credit mix, which is the different types of debts reported.

39. Payment history refers to whether a consumer has paid their bills in the past, on time, late, or missed payments. The more severe, recent, or frequent the late payment information, the greater the impact on a FICO Score. Public record items, such as bankruptcy, foreclosure, judgments, and wage garnishments are also considered part of a consumer's payment history.

40. In factoring the severity of delinquent payments, a FICO Score considers how late the payment continues to be, how much is owed, how recently this occurred, and how many delinquent accounts exist.

41. Once a delinquent account has been remedied, the longer the account stays current the more a consumer's FICO Score should increase.

42. FICO Scores are entirely dependent upon information provided by data furnishers ("DFs"), such as banks and other financial institutions, to CRAs.

43. The FICO scoring formula treats both Chapter 7 and Chapter 13 Bankruptcies similarly in terms of their impact on one's FICO Score. Specifically, both Chapters have the same level of severity with respect to their FICO Score and FICO uses the filing date, under both Chapters, to determine how long ago the bankruptcy took place.

44. A FICO Score is a summary of your credit report. In simple terms, the FICO Score is calculated by taking the five (5) factors (payment history, amount of debt, length of credit history, new credit, and credit mix) for each account in a credit report and calculating a three digit number for lenders to review. "When you apply for credit, lenders need a fast and consistent way to decide whether or not to loan you money." See <https://www.myfico.com/credit-education/what->

is-a-fico-score. If a lender or employer did look past the FICO Score into a consumer's reports, chances are they either do not understand the tradeline meanings themselves, or, if they do and realize something appears incorrect, they are incapable of recalculating the complex mathematical algorithms in a FICO Score to take the found error into consideration. Therefore, most lenders and employers do not review individual accounts, just a consumer's FICO Score (or average of FICO Scores) in order to make "quicker decisions". *See id.*

45. Some lenders also use internal scoring models. In these instances, the lenders attempt to produce their own "FICO Score" based upon their internal credit scorecard models. These models are, similar to FICO, based upon algorithms, business rules, codes, etc. and take information reported in the credit reports and assign weights to them in order to assess risk and make determinations as to consumer's creditworthiness. FICO Scores and the scores based off internal models being collectively referred to as "Credit Score".

B. Metro 2

46. The Consumer Data Industry Association ("CDIA") is an international trade association representing the consumer credit, mortgage reporting, employment and tenant screening, and collection services industries.

47. The credit reporting industry has adopted a standard electronic data reporting format called the Metro 2 format. The Metro 2 format was developed by CDIA to universally report debts in a particular manner.

48. The CDIA's Metro 2 format is the credit reporting industry standard for credit reporting. While CDIA's Metro 2 format is intended to standardize credit reporting, this standard is still subject to the FCRA's requirement of *maximum possible accuracy and completeness*.

49. The credit reporting industry at large depends upon the Metro 2 format and the CDIA's recommendations for reporting debt.

50. The CDIA is experienced in credit reporting. In support of this allegation, Plaintiff avers the following:

- a. The CDIA offers a FCRA certificate program for all CRAs.
- b. The CDIA offers a FCRA awareness program for all CRAs.
- c. The CDIA offers a FCRA certificate program for DFs.
- d. The CDIA offers a FCRA awareness program for DFs.

- e. The CDIA offers a Metro 2 learning system to provide detailed instructions on the use of Metro 2 format to ensure understanding of the reporting guidelines for each field of the Metro 2 format as well as the relationship between multiple fields.
- f. The CDIA hosts workshops developed and authorized by Equifax, Experian, Innovis, and TransUnion.
- g. The CDIA developed a credit reporting resource guide for reporting credit.
- 51. The CDIA's Metro 2 format is accepted by all CRAs.
- 52. The credit reporting accepted industry standards for reporting Metro 2 accurately are found in the CDIA's credit reporting resource guide ("CRRG").
- 53. The CRRG outlines the industry standards for reporting debts using Metro 2 format.
- 54. The CRRG is not readily available to the public. It can be purchased for \$229.45.
- 55. Even if a buyer is ready, willing, and able to pay for the CRRG, the CDIA will not grant access to the guide unless the buyer represents an organization included in the Metro 2 Access Policy.
- 56. When FICO calculates credit scores, the algorithms use Metro 2 information based on industry standards established by the CDIA.
- 57. The algorithms used by FICO in determining a consumer's credit score are premised on the Metro 2 data received comporting with the CDIA's recommendations for accurate credit reporting.
- 58. If the Metro 2 data received by FICO deviates from the FCRA requirements or industry standards, an inaccurate or incorrect FICO Score results. If the resulting FICO Score is lower, a consumer will be considered a higher credit risk resulting in less favorable lending terms.

C. e-OSCAR

- 59. e-OSCAR is the web-based, Metro 2 compliant system developed by Experian, Equifax, TransUnion, and Innovis that enables DFs and CRAs to create and respond to consumer credit disputes.
- 60. When a consumer sends a dispute letter to a CRA, the CRA then sends an automated credit dispute verification ("ACDV") via e-OSCAR to the appropriate DF.
- 61. The ACDV contains within it Metro 2 codes next to certain data fields associated with a credit file e.g., "Account Type" "07" (07 in Metro 2 refers to a Charge Account).

62. When a data furnisher reports on a consumer's account as part of its regular reporting, it sends a regular monthly transmission to each CRA.

63. When a data furnisher reports on a consumer's account outside of its regular monthly transmission, it sends an automated universal dataform ("AUD") to each CRA.

64. For clarification, an AUD, or other regular transmission, is sent when the data furnisher initiates reporting on a consumer's account (e.g., opening an account, updating the account each month, closing an account, etc.), whereas an ACDV is how a data furnisher receives a dispute request from the CRAs and how it updates reporting back to the CRAs after its investigation of the matter.

D. Bankruptcy Credit Reporting Industry Standards & Consumer Information Indicator

65. When a consumer files bankruptcy, certain credit reporting industry standards exist.

66. Certain Metro 2 data is regularly expected and calculated by FICO when determining a consumer's creditworthiness.

67. The Consumer Information Indicator ("CII") is a critical field in the Metro 2 format that indicates a special condition that applies to a specific consumer.

68. Under Metro 2, the CII must be reported on only the consumer to whom the information applies.

69. It is the credit reporting industry standard to report a very specific CII upon the filing of a consumer bankruptcy.

70. In the consumer bankruptcy context, CII Metro 2 Code "A" denotes that a petition for Chapter 7 has been filed and is active, but no discharge has been entered.

71. CII Metro 2 Code "D" indicates that a Chapter 13 petition has been filed and is active, but no discharge has been entered. This is usually translated on a consumer credit report as "Wage Earner Plan" or "WEP" in the "Account Status" portion of a tradeline. Such reporting alerts any potential lender that the account is no longer in a collectable status and is being handled by a Chapter 13 trustee.

72. The CII Metro 2 Code "Z" indicates that a bankruptcy petition has been filed, but the chapter is undesignated/unknown.

73. The CII Metro 2 Code "E" denotes that a Chapter 7 bankruptcy has been discharged.

74. The CII Metro 2 Code “H” denotes that a Chapter 13 bankruptcy has been discharged. In addition, post discharged balances and past due balances should be updated to reflect zero (0) balances. The payment history should also not reflect missed payments moving forward.

75. The CII Metro 2 Code “R” denotes reaffirmation of a debt. In addition, completely reaffirmed debts should report appropriate Account Status and account information as it applies going forward.

76. The CII field is a critical field for consumers as it directly relates and impacts a consumer’s creditworthiness.

77. The lack of a CII reported makes it appear that a consumer has not addressed outstanding debt obligations through the bankruptcy process.

78. Furthermore, the lack of a CII reported suggests that creditors are free to collect against a consumer as an individual, or that no stay exists to prevent in personam collection activity.

79. Failure to report the correct CII indicator will prompt those making credit decisions to draw a more negative inference than if the appropriate CII indicator were reported.

80. The FRCA permits a bankruptcy to be reported for ten (10) years from the date the bankruptcy was filed.

81. A consumer’s FICO Score is directly related to the date on which a petition is filed and acknowledged.

82. The bankruptcy’s impact on a consumer’s FICO Score lessens with the passage of time.

83. Accordingly, the failure to reference the bankruptcy filing (CII field) and/or the correct petition date results in a lower FICO Score, which in turn causes credit decision makers to draw a more negative inference regarding a consumer’s creditworthiness.

E. Plaintiff’s Debt was Discharged Pursuant to her Bankruptcy

84. Plaintiff filed a voluntary petition for Chapter 7 bankruptcy on December 29, 2020, in order to repair her creditworthiness and Credit Score.

85. The Chapter 7 Trustee’s Report of No Distribution was entered on February 11, 2021.

86. Plaintiff’s bankruptcy was discharged on April 9, 2021.

F. Plaintiff's Credit Report Contains Inaccurate Adverse Tradelines, which Plaintiff Disputed to no Avail

87. On April 13, 2021, Plaintiff ordered a three-bureau credit report from Experian to ensure proper reporting by Plaintiff's creditors (the "April 13 Credit Reports").

88. Plaintiff noticed adverse tradelines in her April 13 Credit Reports, reporting inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete information that did not comply with FCRA standards.

89. Plaintiff then disputed the inaccurate tradelines regarding the Bank of America and Discover accounts via certified mail to Equifax, regarding the Bank of America account via certified mail to TransUnion, and regarding the Discover account via certified mail to Experian; all mailed on or about May 4, 2021 (collectively, "Dispute Letter 1").

90. Plaintiff's Dispute Letter 1 sent to Equifax and TransUnion specifically put Bank of America on notice that Plaintiff filed bankruptcy and received a discharge, and that the account should not be listed with a past due payment status.

91. Plaintiff's Dispute Letter 1 sent to Equifax and Experian specifically put Discover on notice that Plaintiff filed bankruptcy and received a discharge, and that the account should not be listed with a "Charge-off" payment status.

92. Plaintiff then disputed the inaccurate tradelines regarding the Capital One account via certified mail to Equifax on or about August 11, 2021 ("Dispute Letter 2").

93. Plaintiff's Dispute Letter 2 specifically put Capital One on notice Plaintiff paid the account for less than the full amount, the account should be updated to reflect the payment, and the charge off payment status should be removed.

94. Plaintiff's Dispute Letter 1 and Dispute Letter 2 (collectively referred to as the "Dispute Letters") also detailed what was perceived to be problematic about the accounts, addressing each tradeline individually.

95. Plaintiff requested that any derogatory reporting be updated to ensure accuracy and completeness of the accounts as required by the FCRA.

96. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Equifax received Plaintiff's Dispute Letters and, in response, sent Plaintiff's disputes as applicable to Bank of America, Discover, and Capital One, as the data furnishers, via an ACDV through e-OSCAR.

97. Plaintiff is informed and believes that TransUnion received Plaintiff's Dispute Letter 1 and, in response, sent Plaintiff's dispute to Bank of America, as the data furnisher, via an ACDV through e-OSCAR.

98. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Experian received Plaintiff's Dispute Letter 1 and, in response, sent Plaintiff's dispute to Discover, as the data furnisher, via an ACDV through e-OSCAR.

99. On September 21, 2021, Plaintiff ordered a second three-bureau credit report from Experian to determine if her accounts were updated.

a. Inaccuracy – Bank of America

100. Despite actual knowledge, Bank of America reported Plaintiff's account, beginning in 431307XXXXXXXXXX, to Equifax with a current payment status of "At least 120 days or more than four payments past due", and without notation of the bankruptcy discharge. This is patently incorrect as this account was discharged in bankruptcy.

101. Plaintiff alleges that Bank of America did not investigate whether Plaintiff filed for bankruptcy.

102. Bank of America did not update the tradeline to reflect that Plaintiff obtained a discharge in bankruptcy.

103. Equifax and TransUnion both provided notice to Bank of America that Plaintiff was disputing the inaccurate and misleading information, but Bank of America failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of the information as required by the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

104. Based on Plaintiff's disputes, Bank of America should have known that Plaintiff received a discharge in her bankruptcy proceedings.

105. The most basic investigation would include a simple review of its reporting in light of the fact that Plaintiff filed a Chapter 7 bankruptcy and received her discharged in order to determine if the reporting complies with the maximum possible accuracy and completeness standard of the FCRA.

106. Plaintiff alleges that Bank of America did not review if its reporting complied with the unambiguous language of the FCRA or regulatory guidelines on accurate reporting under the FCRA.

107. If Bank of America reviewed such standards, Bank of America would have seen that its reporting was not in compliance and was therefore patently incorrect or incomplete.

108. Bank of America should have updated the CII to Metro 2 Code “E” to reflect the debt was discharged in Plaintiff’s Chapter 7 bankruptcy and removed the “At least 120 days or more than four payments past due” payment status.

109. Further, as this inaccurate reporting is being used to calculate Plaintiff’s Credit Score, the Credit Score alone being what most lenders and employers use to determine Plaintiff’s creditworthiness, it is misleading in such a way as to adversely affect credit decisions.

110. As payment history (including payment status) makes up thirty-five percent (35%) of a consumer’s FICO Score, and as most lenders approve or deny credit based on a consumer’s credit score (as opposed to poring through each tradeline of every account listed to obtain context), the incorrect payment status reported by Bank of America on the account is lowering Plaintiff’s Credit Score, which adversely affects Plaintiff’s ability to obtain credit.

111. The lack of investigation and reporting of inaccurate and incomplete information by Bank of America is unreasonable.

b. Inaccuracy – Discover

112. Despite actual knowledge, Discover reported Plaintiff’s account, beginning in 601100XXXXXX, to Equifax with a current payment status of “Charge-off”, a comment of “Charged-off account”, and without notation of the bankruptcy discharge. This is patently incorrect as this account was discharged in bankruptcy.

113. Plaintiff alleges that Discover did not investigate whether Plaintiff filed for bankruptcy.

114. Discover did not update the tradeline to reflect that Plaintiff obtained a discharge in bankruptcy.

115. Equifax and Experian each provided notice to Discover that Plaintiff was disputing the inaccurate and misleading information but Discover failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of the information as required by the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

116. Based on Plaintiff’s disputes, Discover should have known that Plaintiff received a discharge in her bankruptcy proceedings.

117. The most basic investigation would include a simple review of its reporting in light of the fact that Plaintiff filed a Chapter 7 bankruptcy and received her discharged in order to determine if the reporting complies with the maximum possible accuracy and completeness standard of the FCRA.

118. Plaintiff alleges that Discover did not review if its reporting complied with the unambiguous language of the FCRA or regulatory guidelines on accurate reporting under the FCRA.

119. If Discover reviewed such standards, Discover would have seen that its reporting was not in compliance and was therefore patently incorrect or incomplete.

120. Discover should have updated the CII to Metro 2 Code “E” to reflect the debt was discharged in Plaintiff’s Chapter 7 bankruptcy and removed the “Charge-off” payment status.

121. The term “charge-off” means an account is closed, although the debt is still owed and may be sent to collections. By continuing to report Plaintiff’s account with a current payment status tradeline of “Charge-off” and without any mention of the bankruptcy discharge, it appears to third parties viewing Plaintiff’s credit report that the account was not discharged in bankruptcy, which is patently incorrect.

122. Further, as this inaccurate reporting is being used to calculate Plaintiff’s Credit Score, the Credit Score alone being what most lenders and employers use to determine Plaintiff’s creditworthiness, it is misleading in such a way as to adversely affect credit decisions.

123. As payment history (including payment status) makes up thirty-five percent (35%) of a consumer’s FICO Score, and as most lenders approve or deny credit based on a consumer’s credit score (as opposed to poring through each tradeline of every account listed to obtain context), the incorrect payment status reported by Discover on the account is lowering Plaintiff’s Credit Score, which adversely affects Plaintiff’s ability to obtain credit.

124. The lack of investigation and reporting of inaccurate and incomplete information by Discover is unreasonable.

c. Inaccuracy – Capital One

125. Despite actual knowledge, Capital One continued to report Plaintiff’s account, beginning in 639305XXXXXXXXXX, to Equifax with a current payment status of “Included in bankruptcy” and a comment reflecting Chapter 7 bankruptcy. This is patently incorrect as this account was settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied in or about November 2019, being prior to filing bankruptcy.

126. Capital One had previously reported this account to Equifax on Plaintiff’s April 13, 2021, Credit Reports with a payment status of “Charge-off”, and a comment stating it was paid and settled. This status was reported on or about May 12, 2021. However, despite acknowledging

in its prior reporting the account was settled, paid, and satisfied, after receiving Plaintiff's Dispute Letter 2, Capital One chose to report the account as discharged in bankruptcy.

127. Plaintiff alleges that Capital One did not investigate whether Plaintiff previously settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied the account.

128. Capital One did not update the tradeline to reflect that Plaintiff settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied the account.

129. Equifax provided notice to Capital One that Plaintiff was disputing the inaccurate and misleading information, but Capital One failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of the information as required by the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

130. The most basic investigation would include a simple review of internal documentation on the account (i.e., the fact the account was settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied) compared to its reporting in order to determine if it complies with the maximum possible accuracy and completeness standard of the FCRA.

131. Plaintiff alleges that Capital One did not review if its reporting complied with the unambiguous language of the FCRA or regulatory guidelines on accurate reporting under the FCRA.

132. If Capital One reviewed such standards, or its own internal records regarding Plaintiff's account, Capital One would have seen that its reporting was not in compliance and was therefore inaccurate or incomplete.

133. By reporting Plaintiff's account with a current payment status tradeline of "Included in bankruptcy", it appears to third parties viewing Plaintiff's credit report that the account was not settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied but was instead discharged, which is patently incorrect.

134. Further, as Capital One's inaccurate reporting is being used to calculate Plaintiff's Credit Score, the Credit Score alone being what most lenders and employers use to determine Plaintiff's creditworthiness, it is misleading in such a way as to adversely affect credit decisions.

135. Discharged debts are far more injurious to a Credit Score than a satisfied debt. As payment history (including payment status) makes up thirty-five percent (35%) of a consumer's FICO Score, and as most lenders approve or deny credit based on a consumer's credit score (as opposed to poring through each tradeline of every account listed to obtain context), the incorrect

payment status and bankruptcy references reported by Capital One is effectively lowering Plaintiff's Credit Score, which adversely affects Plaintiff's ability to obtain credit.

136. The lack of investigation and reporting of inaccurate and incomplete information by Capital One is unreasonable.

G. Damages

137. Plaintiff pulled the credit reports at issue at a cost for access to the report, after the dispute process, specifically for the sole purpose of verifying that the inaccuracies were fixed.

138. As a result of the incorrect reporting, Plaintiff has incurred out-of-pocket expenses, and has also suffered emotional harm, physical sickness, and excessive stress resulting in doubt as to the effectiveness of the Bankruptcy Code, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, and the power of this Court to preserve and perpetuate a fresh start as intended by Congress.

139. Plaintiff has been denied credit and is unable to rebuild her credit based on the inaccurate reporting by Bank of America. Further, Plaintiff's low credit score, resulting from Bank of America's inaccurate reporting, has caused her to abandon her intentions to apply for certain credit.

140. Bank of America's actions, as alleged herein, are each in direct violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681.

141. Plaintiff has been denied credit and is unable to rebuild her credit based on the inaccurate reporting by Discover. Further, Plaintiff's low credit score, resulting from Discover's inaccurate reporting, has caused her to abandon her intentions to apply for certain credit.

142. Discover's actions, as alleged herein, are each in direct violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681.

143. Plaintiff has been denied credit and is unable to rebuild her credit based on the inaccurate reporting by Capital One. Further, Plaintiff's low credit score, resulting from Capital One's inaccurate reporting, has caused her to abandon her intentions to apply for certain credit.

144. Capital One's actions, as alleged herein, are each in direct violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b))

(Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

145. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations in each and every paragraph above by reference as if fully stated herein.

A. Equifax Failed to Assure Credit Reporting Accuracy

146. Equifax violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) by failing to establish and/or follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of Plaintiff's credit reports and the credit files it published and maintained concerning Plaintiff.

147. Had Equifax maintained reasonable procedures to assure maximum accuracy, it would have never reported the Bank of America, Discover, or the Capital One accounts as described herein.

148. Equifax knew, or should have known, (1) that the Bank of America account was included and discharged in bankruptcy, and (2) that the Bank of America account should not have been reported as "At least 120 days or more than four payments past due" on account of the Chapter 7 discharge. Further, Equifax knew, or should have known, that this inaccurate and incomplete tradeline does not reflect *maximum possible accuracy and completeness* as required by the FCRA.

149. Equifax knew, or should have known, (1) that the Discover account was included and discharged in bankruptcy, and (2) that the Discover account should not have been reported as a "Charge-off" on account of the Chapter 7 discharge. Further, Equifax knew, or should have known, that this inaccurate and incomplete tradeline does not reflect *maximum possible accuracy and completeness* as required by the FCRA.

150. Equifax knew, or should have known, (1) that the Capital One account was settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied in or about November of 2019, and (2) that the account should not have been reported with a current payment status tradeline of "Included in bankruptcy" and a comment reflecting Chapter 7 bankruptcy on account of the settlement payment satisfying the debt. Further, Equifax knew, or should have known, that this inaccurate and incomplete tradeline does not reflect *maximum possible accuracy and completeness* as required by the FCRA.

151. Congress specifically recognized the "elaborate mechanism developed for investigating and evaluating credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, and

general reputation of consumers.” *Nayab v. Capital One Bank (USA), NA*, 942 F. 3d 480, 492 (9th Cir. 2019). The investigation and evaluation of Plaintiff’s credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character and general reputation as a consumer are all damaged by the inaccurate reporting Equifax allowed.

152. As a result of Equifax’s violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b), Plaintiff suffered actual damages, including but not limited to: damage to reputation, embarrassment, humiliation, dissemination of inaccurate information, diminished credit and other mental and emotional distress.

B. Willful Violations

153. Equifax’s violations, as described herein, were willful; specifically, Equifax has intentionally and purposefully set up a system where inaccuracies are not only probable, but inevitable.

154. Equifax regularly, as a policy, ignores disputes by consumers and fails to perform even a basic investigation regarding the disputes. Additionally, Equifax regularly fails to forward disputes to data furnishers, thereby frustrating the entire dispute process.

155. To the extent Equifax does send consumer disputes, it sends these disputes to employees who do not live within the continental United States to hide or subvert a consumer’s liability to confront the individual(s) directly responsible for approving accurate reporting.

156. Equifax’s employees receive little to no training concerning how to accurately report consumer debt.

157. Instead, Equifax’s employees are instructed to parrot whatever information a data furnisher provides regardless of whether the information is accurate.

158. Equifax’s employees are regularly expected to review and approve over ninety (90) disputes per day, rendering less than five (5) minutes to review, investigate, and respond to each dispute received.

159. Equifax has intentionally set up this system in order to undermine, hide, and otherwise frustrate consumers’ ability to properly dispute and correct credit reports.

160. As a result of Equifax’s violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b), Plaintiff suffered actual damages, including, but not limited to: damage to reputation, embarrassment, humiliation, dissemination of inaccurate information, diminished credit, and other mental and emotional distress.

161. Equifax's violations were willful, rendering it liable for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.

162. In the alternative, Equifax was negligent, which entitles Plaintiff to recover under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

163. Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, statutory damages, costs, and attorneys' fees from Equifax in an amount to be determined by this Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and § 1681o.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681s-2(b) and 1681i(a)(1))

(Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

164. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations in each and every paragraph above by reference as if fully stated herein.

A. Bank of America Failed to Reinvestigate Following Plaintiff's Dispute

165. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681s-2(b), data furnishers are prohibited from providing any information relating to a consumer to any CRA if it knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, that the information is inaccurate or misleading and requires data furnishers to update and/or correct inaccurate information after a CRA notifies it of a consumer dispute.

166. After receiving notice of the bankruptcy proceedings, Bank of America sent an AUD to Equifax reporting the payment status as "At least 120 days or more than four payments past due" and did not report the appropriate CII.

167. After receiving Dispute Letter 1, Bank of America correctly reported the account to TransUnion as included and discharged in bankruptcy. However, Bank of America did not correct the payment status on Plaintiff's Equifax report. Instead, as of May of 2021, Bank of America reported the account as "At least 120 days or more than four payments past due" and without notation of the bankruptcy via ACDV to Equifax.

168. The payment status reported in an AUD, monthly transmission, or ACDV represents the status of the account at the time of sending the AUD, monthly transmission, or ACDV, and is not a historical contractual item (i.e., monthly payment, highest balance, payment history, etc.). Therefore, even in the event the account was previously past due, if at all, it has no bearing on the account's *current* pay status after the account was discharged in bankruptcy.

169. Reporting the account as “At least 120 days or more than four payments past due” in May of 2021 when the debt was discharged on April 9, 2021, is patently incorrect.

170. Bank of America violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by either failing to conduct an investigation or failing to conduct a reasonable investigation, and re-reporting misleading and inaccurate account information.

171. Equifax and TransUnion each provided notice to Bank of America that Plaintiff was disputing the inaccurate and misleading information; however, Bank of America either failed to conduct any investigation or failed to conduct a reasonable investigation as required by the FCRA.

172. In the alternative, in the event Equifax failed to comply with its statutory duty to forward Plaintiff’s dispute letter to Bank of America and Bank of America only received an ACDV from TransUnion, Bank of America still had a duty to correct and update reporting to all credit bureaus under 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b)(1)(D), which it failed to do.

173. Based on Plaintiff’s disputes, review of its internal records on the account, and its reporting of the same account to TransUnion, Bank of America should have known its account was included and discharged in Plaintiff’s Chapter 7 bankruptcy, and ceased its inaccurate reporting.

174. Reporting a discharged debt as “At least 120 days or more than four payments past due” is patently incorrect. In addition, this inaccurate reporting also adversely affects credit decisions.

175. Payment history (including payment status), at thirty-five percent (35%), is the heaviest weighted factor that goes into calculating a FICO Score. Most lenders, employers, and other individuals who access a consumer’s credit report approve or deny credit or employment based upon the reported Credit Score and do not take the time to look through each tradeline of every account listed to obtain context. Therefore, Bank of America’s reporting as described herein has a direct adverse effect on Plaintiff’s Credit Score and her ability to rebuild her Credit Score and obtain new credit.

176. The lack of investigation by Bank of America, as required by the FCRA, is unreasonable.

B. Discover Failed to Reinvestigate Following Plaintiff's Dispute

177. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681s-2(b), data furnishers are prohibited from providing any information relating to a consumer to any CRA if it knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, that the information is inaccurate or misleading and requires data furnishers to update and/or correct inaccurate information after a CRA notifies it of a consumer dispute.

178. After receiving notice of the bankruptcy filing, Discover sent an AUD to Equifax reporting the payment status as “Charge-off” and did not report the appropriate CIL.

179. After receiving Dispute Letter 1, Discover did not correct the “Charge-off” payment status on Plaintiff's Equifax report. Instead, as of May of 2021, Discover reported the account as “Charge-off” and without notation of the bankruptcy via ACDV to Equifax.

180. The payment status reported in an AUD, monthly transmission, or ACDV represents the status of the account at the time of sending the AUD, monthly transmission, or ACDV, and is not a historical contractual item (i.e., monthly payment, highest balance, payment history, etc.). Therefore, even in the event the account was previously charged-off, if at all, it has no bearing on the account's *current* pay status after the account was discharged in bankruptcy.

181. Reporting the account as “Charged-off” in May of 2021 when the debt was discharged on April 9, 2021, is patently incorrect.

182. Discover violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by either failing to conduct an investigation or failing to conduct a reasonable investigation, and re-reporting misleading and inaccurate account information.

183. Equifax and Experian each provided notice to Discover that Plaintiff was disputing the inaccurate and misleading information; however, Discover either failed to conduct any investigation or failed to conduct a reasonable investigation as required by the FCRA.

184. Based on Plaintiff's dispute, Discover should have known its account was included and discharged in Plaintiff's Chapter 7 bankruptcy, and ceased its inaccurate reporting.

185. Reporting a discharged debt as currently “Charged-off” is patently incorrect. In addition, this inaccurate reporting also adversely affects credit decisions. Charged off debts are far more injurious to a credit score than a debt discharged, satisfied, and no longer outstanding or owed.

186. Payment history (including payment status), at thirty-five percent (35%), is the heaviest weighted factor that goes into calculating a FICO Score. Most lenders, employers, and

other individuals who access a consumer's credit report approve or deny credit or employment based upon the reported Credit Score and do not take the time to look through each tradeline of every account listed to obtain context. Therefore, Discover's reporting as described herein has a direct adverse effect on Plaintiff's Credit Score and her ability to rebuild her Credit Score and obtain new credit.

187. The lack of investigation by Discover, as required by the FCRA, is unreasonable.

C. Capital One Failed to Reinvestigate Following Plaintiff's Dispute

188. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681s-2(b), data furnishers are prohibited from providing any information relating to a consumer to any CRA if it knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, that the information is inaccurate or misleading and requires data furnishers to update and/or correct inaccurate information after a CRA notifies it of a consumer dispute.

189. After Plaintiff settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied the account in or about November of 2019, Capital One sent an AUD to Equifax to update the payment status to reflect the account as "Charged-off" even though the payment history showed the account was paid in November of 2019, and the comments acknowledged that the account was paid and settled. Plaintiff's April 13, 2021, Credit Report from Equifax reflects Capital One had reported the charge off payment status as of May 12, 2021.

190. After receiving Dispute Letter 2, Capital One changed its reporting to inaccurately reflect the account as "Included in bankruptcy" with a comment reflecting Chapter 7 bankruptcy. Capital One did not correct its reporting but instead verified and reported an addition inaccurate payment status and bankruptcy comment via ACDV to Equifax.

191. The payment status reported in an AUD, monthly transmission, or ACDV represents the status of the account at the time of sending the AUD, monthly transmission, or ACDV, and is not a historical contractual item (i.e., monthly payment, highest balance, payment history, etc.). Therefore, even in the event the account was previously "Charged-off", if at all, it has no bearing on the account's *current* pay status after the account was settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied.

192. Once the account was satisfied, a subsequent bankruptcy does not change the fact it was previously settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied. Therefore, the account should reflect the payment and satisfaction, and not the subsequent bankruptcy.

193. Capital One violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by either failing to conduct an investigation or failing to conduct a reasonable investigation, and re-reporting misleading and inaccurate account information.

194. Equifax provided notice to Capital One that Plaintiff was disputing the inaccurate and misleading information; however, Capital One either failed to conduct any investigation or failed to conduct a reasonable investigation as required by the FCRA.

195. Based on Plaintiff's dispute and review of its internal records on the account, Capital One should have known its account was settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied, and ceased its inaccurate reporting.

196. Reporting a paid or satisfied debt as if it was discharged in bankruptcy is patently incorrect.

197. In addition, this incorrect reporting also adversely affects credit decisions. Discharged debts are far more injurious to a Credit Score than a debt paid or satisfied. Payment history (including payment status), at thirty-five percent (35%), is the heaviest weighted factor that goes into calculating a FICO Score. Most lenders, employers, and other individuals who access a consumer's credit report approve or deny credit or employment based upon the reported Credit Score and do not take the time to look through each tradeline of every account listed to obtain context. Therefore, Capital One's reporting as described herein has a direct adverse effect on Plaintiff's Credit Score and her ability to rebuild her Credit Score and obtain new credit.

198. The lack of investigation by Capital One, as required by the FCRA, is unreasonable.

D. Willful Violations

199. Plaintiff alleges that Bank of America, Discover, and Capital One each have reported based upon objectively unreasonable interpretations of the FCRA standards of credit reporting and regulatory guidelines on how to accurately report under the FCRA.

200. Plaintiff further alleges that Bank of America, Discover, and Capital One each have not properly trained those directly investigating disputes on FCRA requirements or credit reporting industry standards and, as such, each has developed reckless policies and procedures.

201. Plaintiff alleges that rather than train its employees on accurate credit reporting, FCRA requirements, and industry standards, the respective employees of Bank of America, Discover, and Capital One tasked with reviewing disputes are expected to confirm the information being reported as "accurate" instead of investigating the reporting.

202. In the alternative, Bank of America, Discover, and Capital One were each negligent, which entitles Plaintiff to recover under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

E. Equifax Failed to Reinvestigate the Disputed Information in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(1)

203. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1681i(a)(1), Equifax was required to conduct a reasonable investigation and to delete any information that was not accurate after receiving notice of Plaintiff's disputes regarding the Bank of America, Discover, and Capital One accounts.

204. Thus, Equifax failed to conduct a reasonable investigation and correct the misleading and/or inaccurate statements on the accounts within the statutory time frame.

205. Equifax is not a passive entity bound to report whatever information a data furnisher provides.

206. Plaintiff alleges Equifax is readily familiar with FCRA requirements and credit reporting industry standards.

207. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff alleges that Equifax can, and does, suppress inaccurate information from being reported when data furnishers provide inaccurate information.

208. Equifax can and does instruct data furnishers on how to properly report certain accounts from time to time upon request from a data furnisher.

209. Equifax failed to conduct a reasonable investigation because any basic investigation would have uncovered that Bank of America, Discover, and Capital One were not reporting their respective accounts at issue correctly.

210. Had Equifax conducted a proper investigation, it could have closed or bookended the Bank of America debt by adding a notation on the credit report on its tradeline that the debt was in fact included and discharged in Plaintiff's Chapter 7. However, Equifax continued to report the Bank of America account as described herein.

211. Had Equifax conducted a proper investigation, it could have closed or bookended the Discover debt by adding a notation on the credit report on its tradeline that the debt was in fact included and discharged in Plaintiff's Chapter 7. However, Equifax continued to report the Discover account as described herein.

212. Had Equifax conducted a proper investigation, it could have closed or bookended the Capital One debt by adding a notation on the credit report to show that the debt was in fact

settled, legally paid in full for less than the full amount, and fully satisfied. However, Equifax continued to report the account as described herein.

213. Equifax, therefore, did not conduct even the most basic investigation regarding credit reporting industry standards, otherwise the aforementioned would have been uncovered.

214. In the alternative, if Equifax deemed Plaintiff's Dispute Letters "frivolous or irrelevant" under 15 U.S.C. 1681i(a)(3), Equifax failed to notify Plaintiff of such determination as required by 15 U.S.C. 1681i(a)(3)(B). As Plaintiff received no such notice from Equifax, Plaintiff alleges Equifax deemed her Dispute Letters valid, and thus triggered its obligations under 15 U.S.C. 1681i(a)(1) and (2)(A), for which it did not comply.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(4))

(Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

215. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations in each and every paragraph above by reference as if fully stated herein.

A. Equifax Failed to Review and Consider all Relevant Information

216. Equifax violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(4) by failing to review and consider all relevant information submitted by Plaintiff.

217. Equifax's violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(4) have caused Plaintiff to suffer actual damages, including, but not limited to: damage to reputation, embarrassment, humiliation, and other mental and emotional distress.

B. Willful Violations

218. Equifax's violations were willful, rendering it liable for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.

219. In the alternative, Equifax was negligent in failing to review and consider all relevant information Plaintiff submitted, which entitles Plaintiff to recovery under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

220. Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees from Equifax in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and § 1681o.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(5)(A))

(Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

221. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations in each and every paragraph above by reference as if fully stated herein.

A. Equifax Failed to Delete Disputed and Inaccurate Information

222. Equifax violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(5)(A) by failing to promptly delete the disputed inaccurate items of information from Plaintiff's credit file or modify the item of information upon a lawful reinvestigation.

223. Equifax's violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(5)(A) have resulted in Plaintiff suffering actual damages, including, but not limited to: damage to reputation, embarrassment, humiliation, and other mental and emotional distress.

B. Willful Violations

224. Equifax's violations were willful, rendering it liable for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.

225. In the alternative, Equifax was negligent, which entitles Plaintiff to recovery under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

226. Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, statutory damages, costs, and attorneys' fees from Equifax in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and § 1681o.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

227. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- a. For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to stop Defendants from engaging in the conduct described above;
- b. Award statutory and actual damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n;
- c. Award punitive damages in order to deter further unlawful conduct pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n;
- d. Award attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681n and 1681o;
- e. For determination by the Court that Defendant's policies and practices are unlawful and in willful violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681n, *et seq.*; and

- f. For determination by the Court that Defendant's policies and practices are unlawful and in negligent violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

Respectfully submitted,

SCHUMACHER LANE PLLC

Dated: December 6, 2021

/s/ Kyle Schumacher
Kyle Schumacher
Attorney for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands trial of this matter by jury.

SCHUMACHER LANE PLLC

Dated: December 6, 2021

/s/ Kyle Schumacher

Kyle Schumacher

Attorney for Plaintiff